ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-The White Heather.

AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8:15-Billee Taylor and

Pagliacel.

BIOU THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Old Coat.

BIOU THEATRE—2:8-15—The Highwayman,

BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8:15—The Highwayman,

CARNEGIE HALL—2:30—Farewell Recital—8—Elijah.

CASINO—2—8:10—In Gay New-York.

DALYS THEATRE—2—8:15—La Poupee.

EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine— THEATRE 2:15 8:15 The Conquerors.

DMPIRE THEATRE 2 IS—SLOVE Finds the Way and A Bit of Old Chelsea.

GARDEN THEATRE 2:15—8:15—The Master.

GARRICK THEATRE 2:15—8:20—The Little Minister.

GARRICK THEATRE 2:15—8:20—The Little Minister.

GRAND OFERA HOUSE 2 S. What Happened to Jones.

HARLEM OFERA HOUSE 2 S. What Happened to Jones.

HARLEM OFERA HOUSE 2 S. 15—Lord Chumie's.

HERAILD SQUARE THEATRE 2:15—8:15—Monte Carlo, IRVING PLACE THEATRE 2:5—8:15—Monte Carlo, IRVING PLACE THEATRE 2:5—8:15—The Brids-KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE 2:15—8:15—The Brids-Filet. KOSTER & BIAL'S 2 S. Vaudeville.

LYCEUM 2:15 8:30 The Moth and the Flame.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 2 8:15 Buffalo Bill's

Wild West

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2-8:15—Bunate Wild West.

ATTONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—Exhibition of Oil Paintings.

OLTMPIA—2-8:16—Primrose & West's Ministrels.

PAPTOR S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S—9:30 s. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE—2-8—Burlesque.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—2-8:15—The Bestenians.

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Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW, No. 111 Fulton-st

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—A more peaceful impression is said to have prevailed in Madrid yesterday; there was a decided improvement in the financial outlook. — A report from Rome announcing that the European Powers would make a naval demonstration off Cuba was denied. — A mob made a demonstration before the American Consulate in Burcelona. — The Autonomist Government of Cuba has appointed a peace commission to visit the insurgents and treat with them. — The United States cruiser Topeka and the torpedo-boat Somers again put back to Falmouth, the torpedo-boat leaking; she will go into the dock for repairs. — The British Government instructed the Jamaica authorities that coal would be contraband of war. — The Heniey Regatta Committee has refused the entry of Ten Eyck, the American oarsman. — Mr. Gladstone, it was announced, is suffering less.

CONGRESS.—Both houses in session.

Senate: After a debate lasting from 10 a. m. until 10:45 p. m., an agreement was reached to vote on the pending Cuban resolution some time in the present legislative day; the principal speeches were made by Senators Culiem, Daniel, speeches were made by Senators Cullom, Daniel, Tillman, Wolcott, Spooner and Teller.

House: Mr. Balley attacked the Speaker and was rebuked by Mr. Reed; no business of importance was transacted.

DOMESTIC .- It is stated that the President is not at all likely to veto any Cuban resolution Congress may pass, no matter what its form.

Orders were issued to concentrate about seventeen thousand troops at Chickamauga and three Gulf ports.

The Government chartered the St. Louis, the St. Paul, the Paris and the New York of the American Line.

The tered the St. Louis, the St. Paul, the Par's and the New-York, of the American Line. — The monitor Nahant, manned by naval militia, started from Philadelphia for this port. — Joseph Leiter sold from 5,000,000 to \$,000,000 bushels of July wheat; it is thought he has reduced the amount he held by 10,000,000 bushels. — The 25th Infantry, U. S. A., went into camp at Chickamauga Park. — A bill appropriating \$500,000 to increase the efficiency of the National Guard of Massachusetts was passed and signed by the Governor.

tended to interiere with a proper investigan by the police of certain phases of the case,
— Final preparations were made for enrolnt under the new primary law, which begins
day. — The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Shields ment under the new primary law, which begins to-day. — The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Shields made a statement explaining why he left the Presbyterian Church and joined the Episcopal. — The Police Board promoted two sergeants in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn to captaincles. — Stocks were dull and irregular at small net captain.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Clearing; fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 45; average, 47%.

A SNAP JUDGMENT.

Those who in and out of Congress advocate the recognition by the United States of the Cuban Republic base their contention chiefly on a state of facts which is not demonstrated but assumed. Some of their important assertions are probably mistaken; most of them are not positively known to be true by those who make them. Indeed, we consider it fair to say that there is not a single citizen of the United States who would accept, save under final compulsion, an adverse decision affecting his personal interests which was not sustained by stronger evidence than that upon which the title of the Cuban insurgents to recognition is proclaimed.

For example, the report accompanying the minority resolutions which were submitted to the House on Wednesday declares that the insurgents are at present maintaining an armed force of 30,000 men. The members of the committee who signed their names to that assertion presumably believe it to be true, but they certainly do not know it to be true. It is a mere guess. It relates to a force which has been uniformly described as operating in small bands, largely at the discretion of various leaders, in accordance with the fixed policy of conducting an irregular warfare by swift movements at opportune moments. Who can tell how many men are so engaged? Probably not Gomez himself. Certainly no member of Congress or newspaper editor. The number may exceed 30,000. It may be far smaller. Does any man now in the United States know that it exceeds 3,000? Does any one know that it is not made up of more or less independent Jesse James gangs?- It will not be an answer to say that such aggregations of fighters would have been exterminated in detail long ago by the Spanish troops. It took the forces of law and order in this country a good while to exterminate a single Jesse James gang, which in the mean time terrorized a large territory. The Seminole War lasted for years, and would have lasted longer except for an abominable act of treachery by those who had made a poor job of honorable warfare.

It is said over and over again; and accepted as an indisputable fact by the advocates of recognition, that the insurgents absolutely control the eastern half of Cuba, collecting taxes, maintaining a postal system and conducting all the operations of a competent government. Is not the assumption of such absolute control rather inconsistent with the painful and longdeplored acknowledgment that the insurgents do not now and never did possess or control a single scaport? The eastern half of Cuba certainly does contain many fine scaports. If they are not controlled by the insurgents they must be controlled by the Spaniards, which does not tally with the proclamation of complete insurgent domination. The troops and the non-

tinuously fed, largely from the products of the as a preliminary to her destruction. soil, which is described as being so wonderfully fertile that it can support a large population indefinitely with little labor. We hope and believe that this is true; but how then does it happen that Havana, which can draw from all that part of the island which the Spanish admittedly control, would necessarily be starved into surrender by a brief blockade? Will sweet potatoes grow only at the command of the in-

surgents? This is only an indication of the assumptions and seeming contradictions of which the argument for recognition is full. We do not assert that the assumptions cannot be verified and the seeming contradictions reconciled, for we do not claim more knowledge than we concede to others. But we do say that such a record as that on which it is now sought to justify recognition would be unsatisfactory to an honest mind in any case where reason was not swayed by feeling.

WHAT THE POWERS MIGHT DO.

One of the best-informed and most judicious correspondents at Madrid reports that "sensible "and far-sighted statesmen in Spain . "fancy that the European Powers may yet have "something to say and to do amicably to check "President McKinley." It is sincerely to be hoped that they are laying up no treasures in such castles in Spain. If so, they are doomed to sorest disappointment. This country is not a member of the concert of Europe. It does not take its policy from Berlin or St. Petersburg. Its seat of government is at Washington. Its administrators will listen courteously to whatever any Government of Europe has to say. provided it is pertinent and courteous, as it is expected to be. But the time went by more than a century ago when this country could be dictated to by foreign Powers, or permit its policy on American questions to be shaped or checked by any force other than its own deliberate and intelligent will. It may be recalled, too, that the Monroe Doctrine sprang directly from the purpose of "The Holy Alliance" to meddle in American affairs. From that day to this it has not been an advisable measure for a "Concert of European Powers" to approach the Government of the United States

The European Powers might, however, do something in this crisis, though not in the way expected at Madrid. They might, for example, nake it clear to Spain, at once, that they cannot intervene in her behalf, that she can expect no help from them, and that she would best, therefore, promptly accept the terms offered to her by the United States. In that they would not be meddling in American affairs, and they would be benefiting one of their own number. Or they might go a little further and guarantee the Spanish dynasty against expulsion by a revolution. The fear has been expressed that if the Queen Regent should grant justice to Cuba and make terms with the United States there would be an uprising of the people against her. The Powers might assure her of their support and protection. That would be no novelty in European politics. Or there are yet other ways in which they might make their influence felt in Spain's real behalf, without any encroachment upon the rights of the United States or meddling in American affairs. To such measures their attention would be far more profitably given than to futile attempts to "check" President McKinley.

THE SPANISH NOTE.

It is to be regretted, chiefly for her own sake, that Spain's latest appeal to the Powers should be so largely devoted to an attack upon the good faith of the United States. The substitution of abuse for argument is a mark of a bad and falling cause. Her tirades will not his motive, Mr. Wurster's mistake was in tak- offer no ready means of reference. persuade any one that the United States has acted otherwise than in a straightforward and honorable manner. They will inevitably arouse forth about the mediation of the Pope, and the announcement at Washington of "an armistice without conditions" which at Madrid was at the same moment declared to be not an armistice and to be burdened with most important conditions, are still fresh in mind. Consciousness of them should surely have restrained the Spanish Government from making attacks which it must know to be unfounded upon the Government and people of the United States.

The complaint of filibustering is renewed. We have repeatedly shown its baselessness. Señor Dupuy de Lôme was surely not prejudiced in this country's favor, and he admitted that there was not nearly so much fillbustering as was currently reported. Here are the facts: From the beginning of the war, in February, 1895, down to December, 1897, only sixty expeditions are alleged to have been attempted. Of these the United States Government frustrated thirty-three, and ten others failed through other causes. Seventeen were said to have been successful, but in every one of them this Government proved its good faith by prosecuting and punishing the principals. If any nation has a better record than that of fidelity to its neutrality laws it would be interesting to know which it is. To say in the face of it that filibustering has been permitted by this Government without molestation is to utter a particularly barefaced libel. It is to her own incompetency that Spain has to charge the damage she has suffered, if any, from American fillbusters. For while this Government has patrolled its 5,470 miles of coasts to such effect Spain has so slackly guarded her-or Cuba's-2,200 miles that she has captured or prevented from landing only four expeditions among all those mentioned. If Spain blames us for not doing her police and customs service for her let the fact be plainly stated in those

terms. Even more unjust, if that be possible, is the complaint that the United States opposed the offer of autonomy and sent warships to Cuba to encourage the rebels to reject it. President McKinley commended the offer of autonomy, vouched for its good faith, and bespoke for it a fair trial; and that was and has been the attitude of this Government and of the thoughtful part of the Nation. The general sentiment was, as expressed months ago in these columns, that while the scheme was not perfect it was highly commendable and worthy of the most careful consideration by the insurgents; and that for the insurgents to say they would not consider it, but would put to death any one who suggested that they should, would place them outside the pale of reasonable beings. And yet Spain attributes the failure of the scheme to American opposition. It is wicked for a nation thus to distort truth and utter untruth-to base warlike action upon gratuitous falsehood. It is not only wicked, but it is supremely foolish, for the truth cannot be concealed. It will come out. It is already out and known to all the world that cares for it.

The only possible excuse for such a note as this which Spain has issued is that she is wild with panic and does not realize what she is saying. That is not a commendable frame of mind for a nation to be in at a time when peace and war, her own life and death, are trembling in the balance. Has she no cool-headed and clear-sighted man who can perceive things as they are and dare to act upon them? The world has summosed she had. It will regret to find ties considered, prices rose only about 4 per

combatants within the insurgent lines are con- that she has not, and that she has become mad

THE SYMPTOMS AND THE DISEASE. The action of the Brooklyn Union League Club in condemning the dishonesty of Republican officials as revealed in the conviction of a Coroner and in the indictments of persons connected with the Department of City Works, one of whom has pleaded guilty and received sentence, is just what was to be expected from a body of honest and loyal men who are Republicans from principle, who desire to make the Republican party an instrument of good government, and who feel keenly the disgrace and danger brought to the party by the campfollowers who abuse its confidence. The club declares the only fit and proper rule of political loyalty, one which is the exact opposite of the Tammany and Machine principle of unfalling obedience to party organization demands, when it declares "that the best evidence of the high-"est party fidelity on the part of our office-hold-"ers is fidelity to official trust."

The Union League has done well. It only remains for it to stand firm in its detestation of all that makes for corrupt polities to keep the Republican party in Brooklyn from ever again being reproached as it is at present. It is easy to denounce corruption when it is revealed, but it is not so easy in the absence of specific evidence of wrongdoing to oppose political methods which from their nature prepare the way for corruption. Mr. Willis is to be presumed innocent of crime, since he is merely under indictment, and his department is to be regarded only as the lurking-place of the frauds which it is confessed existed there; but, whoever is innocent or guilty, the fact remains that Mr. Willis at the beginning of his term established a régime which could not but encourage fraud. He substituted for a nonpartisan business administration, which under a Republican Mayor had won the praise of all good citizens, a machine for rewarding political services and building up individual political fortunes. That he intended to give the people there has been no advance, but a little decline. their money's worth of public work may be assumed, but he none the less made the department something besides a public servant; he made it the engine of personal and factional aims. There was the root of trouble that the largely due to the normal change from summer seen without waiting for the fruit of evil to dinary foreign demand for American food.

develop.

If we are going to have our party learn lessons from the faults of its representatives in office we must go thus to the bottom of questions. And concerning this Brooklyn matter we cannot ignore the stories which were common talk for some time before the present investigation was begun, that before his nomination for Mayor Mr. Wurster gave to Mr. Willis an absolute agreement to appoint him Commissloner of City Works, and carried it out in spite of the protests of friends as to the propriety of the promise and the fitness of the appointment. This talk may do Mr. Wurster great injustice. If it does, he should know what is being said and relieve himself and the party responsible for his administration of the blame of having been bound beforehand to toleration of methods which resulted in practices bringing party shame, which is unpleasant against. If there is any basis of fact in the story it is only another illustration of the evil inseparable from the Machine theory of bargaining for office and making party candldates the agents of organization will in the performance of official functions. At any rate, it is evident that an office-holder responsible to a party machine to make his official acts serve the personal purposes of party managers cannot be sure of giving first attention to the wants of the community as a whole. That is the lesson of the Brooklyn scandal. However pure ing the conduct of city work from the hands Union League Club, the effort must be directed to the disease, not the symptoms. Stealing is only the symptom. Playing politics with public office is the disease.

WHAT PRICES HAVE CHANGED.

It may be noted that even the most fanatical Free Traders have falled of late to repeat their accustomed lamentation about the increasing cost of "everything from the cradle to the grave" in consequence of a protective tariff. It is not strange that the fact has sorely puzzled and disappointed men of their rooted notions. Thus, here we have a tariff more than six months old which has brought practically no enhancement in the prices of commodities save that which has occurred in the transition from summer to winter in the cost of breadstuffs, meats and dairy products, partly due to exceptional demands from other countries for food. Dairy and garden products, as everybody knows, are naturally higher in the winter, and especially as the winter draws near its close and the old supplies of food for men and animals become more nearly exhausted. For similar reasons, when there is a demand at all commensurate with the supply prices of breadstuffs and meats tend higher as the season advances, and all know how largely these have been affected this year by unprecedented foreign demands. In order to raise more revenue, moreover, higher taxes were imposed, now making crude sugar cost about half a cent more a pound, or 30 cents per capita, and increasing the cost of beer about 4 cents per capita on the present consumption.

Deducting these products, the cost of all other commodities taken together is a little lower now than it was on July 24, when the Dingley act was passed. In this and following comparisons prices of all commodities are reckoned with due regard to their relative importauce in consumption, for otherwise the fall of 30 per cent in some insignificant drug or condiment would outwelgh the rise of 25 per cent in wheat, and the rise of 8 cents per capita in the price of window-glass, being about 50 per cent, would outweigh the decline of 33 cents per capita in the cost of cotton and cotton goods, being only 9 per cent. It is never possible to ascertain even approximately the effect of numerous fluctuations in prices without such an allowance for their relative importance in use, which can be made with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes by use of the official and trade records of production, imports and exports. Any error in estimate that it is possible to make with use of such data would be insignificant compared with the misleading use of all products as of equal importance.

The lowest point ever reached in prices in this country was on June 1 last year, and the rise which began that day was mainly in breadstuffs, about 10 per cent; and in dairy products, about 17 per cent; wool also advancing about 6 per cent before the new tariff finally passed, while cotton, for purely speculative rea-It is a matter of profound regret that dissons, advanced about 3 per cent, cotton goods slightly rising, while woollen goods remained

steady. Iron and its products declined a little on the whole, but the price of coal was materially advanced by the combination without any regard to possible duties or their effect. All commodi-

most wholly in the food products.

From the enactment of the tariff to the highwas about 7 per cent; but it is essential to note | defection as this will check its progress or imhow it was divided. Out of an actual rise of pair its usefulness. \$5.48 in expenditures per capita \$2.94 was in breadstuffs alone, 40 cents was in meats, \$126 in dairy and garden products, nearly the entire rise having thus occurred in these three classes, though in the class embracing miscellaneous food, sugar, liquors and the like there was a rise of 48 cents per capita. A little increase in clothing was nearly balanced by a decline in the cost of metals, so that outside the food classes the aggregate cost was not 40 cents per capita higher, even when woollen and cotton highest. In these statements wool and cotton go with the goods produced from them. So far it is quite obvious that the change had been due almost exclusively to the foreign demands for American food and to increasing home demands for food products.

Since that date there has been a decline averaging about 2 per cent, and amounting in total cost to \$158 per capita, of which 88 cents has been in breadstuffs, 12½ cents in meats, 6 cents in dairy and garden products, and 4 cents in the sugar and miscellaneous foods. Meanwhile the clothing class is 17 cents lower and the metal class 30 cents lower. Thus it comes to pass that all articles of the clothing class taken together cost in the aggregate less than 60 cents per capita more than their cost when the was enacted, while articles in the metals class taken together cost 73 cents less than at that time, and meanwhile the change in the miscellaneous products-including lumber, building materials, glass, paper, drugs and chemicals-has been in the aggregate not quite half a cent per capita. The advance in the sugar class has been in the aggregate about 44 cents, which is something more than the effect of the taxes imposed, owing to comparative scarcity of a few articles, such as hops and fish. In all the manufactured products, taken as a whole, In sugars and liquors increased taxation has caused a small but necessary advance for the prevention of a deficit. All the remaining advances have been in products of the farms, honest Republicans of Brooklyn should have to winter prices, but also in part to the extraor-

THE TRIBUNE INDEX.

To find anything in a newspaper file is like hunting for a needle in a haystack. Unless you have a magnet the task is almost hopeless. Yet the newspaper file is the book of recent history. In it is found the record of politics and society, them of marriage and death, of accident and crime, of great discoveries and scientific progress. But how to get at the facts which one wants is the To do away with that trouble The Tribune has for many years annually published an Index to its files, which is intended to be useful not only in connection with the bound volumes of this newspaper, to which directly it refers, but also in connection with any other newspaper file accessible, and in many matters simply by itself. It is the magnet which brings

forgotten facts from obscuring surroundings. The Index to the issues of 1897 has now been enough to endure, even if properly guarded published in a pamphlet of 377 pages, uniform in style with The Tribune Almanac, and is for sale at the price of 50 cents. For anybody studying or writing on recent events it is invaluable, and it is one of the indispensable tools of all well-regulated libraries. Its uses to anybody searching for articles in The Tribune are obvious, and when hunting down articles printed elsewhere it is equally available, because all newspapers comment on important subjects and chronicle items of news at about the same time, paper by its index gives a clew to the date when may be expected in other files which may

In these busy times anything that happened of a business man and intrusting it to a poll "the other day" might as well have happened and signed by the Governor.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The retention of William E. Philips as a member of the Police Board was severely criticised, in view of his board was severely criticised, in view of his subjected to suspicion, and that not only of the works Department scandal, on the ground that works Department scandal, on the ground that the condition of the Police indictment for complicity in the Brooklyn City subjected to suspicion, and that not only of the Works Department scandal, on the ground that the condition of the Police indictment for complicity in the Brooklyn City subjected to suspicion, and that not only of the United States. The misleading reports put the condition of the Police indictment for complicity in the Brooklyn City subjected to suspicion, and that not only of the United States. The misleading reports put the police indiction of the tician. However honest Mr. Willis may be, his five years ago, so far as the ability of the averversity trustees had their correspondence, when Señor Canovas del Castillo was assassinated, when the different steps in the New-York City consolidation movement were taken? When one wants to find a message of the Governor or study the proceedings of a political convention he is often at a loss how to get at them. The Tribune Index answers all these and many other questions. It is the calendar of the great and small doings of the last year.

> Spain's naval plan of campaign seems to be to protect Cuba from the secure base of the Cape Verd Islands, which are out of range of Key West guns, and are neutral territory to

Sefor Emilio Castelar has been making some criticisms upon the conduct of this Nation in respect to Cuba, and we are now and then reminded that the disapproval of so great and good a man should make us heartly ashamed of ourselves. With all due respect to Senor Castelar, it is not to be forgotten that he was, above all men, responsible for the hideous atrocity of the Virginius, and is therefore forever unacceptable to this country as an authority upon Cuban-American relations

Some of the "largest circulation" newspapers have devoted much space to discussing the strength of the possibly hostile naval fleets, and it has been interesting to note how quickly fleets are built up in the editorial sanctums. In one of these journals of "early faformation" the cruiser Cristobal Colon is spoken of as a "torpedo gunboat." The British Admiralty Office has recently had a careful compliation made of the serviceable vessels of the United States and the Spanish navies. The latter consists, excluding ships which are not modern, of the following three classes of vessels: Serviceable armored ships, 6; unarmored ships, 28; effective torpedo flotilla, 14. The serviceable ships of the United States Navy comprise 12 armored ships, 27 unarmored and 20 torpedo vessels. Thus Spain has 48 serviceable war vessels to oppose to the 59 similar ships of the United States. Both nations, however, have been accumulating auxiliary fleet by purchase, though that of the United States is very likely the superior. But the comparison is not limited to a mere statement of numbers, for when guns, armor, speed, tonnage, power, age and torpedo equipment are summed up as a purely fighting machine the Navy of the United States is credited with being about 30 per cent better in effectiveness.

The Spanish jingo pers are screaming "Treason! Spain is sold!" It is an ominous reminder of the French cry in 1870-"We are be-

A few weeks ago the Philippines were officially declared to have been entirely pacified. Now there are twenty thousand well-armed insurgents in the field. It is not known that Spanish reports of the state of Cuba are a bit more trustworthy.

sensions should have arisen in the faculty of the New-York University Medical School at a time when that excellent institution had just been brought fully under the true University system. The outlook now seems to be that a new medical school will be founded by the dissident members and associated with Cornell University. That will mean that a third great

cent prior to the adoption of the tariff, and al- University will be at least partly established in this city, making this more than ever a seat of liberal culture. As for the New-York Uniest point this year. February 21, the advance versity, its future is amply assured. No such

PERSONAL.

At the reception tendered to E. H. Conger, the new Minister to China, at his former home in Des Moines, Iowa, on Saturday, he referred to his experience when Minister to Brazil in 1893. His term of office had been completed, and he was waiting for his successor, who took charge seven days after the rebels took command of the harbor of Rio Janeiro. When he had made himself in readiss for departure there was no vessel to carry goods, shoes, leather and hides were at the him out of the harbor to the steamer, which lay out from the coast a few miles, except a French man-of-war. He contemplated at first accepting its protection, but concluded that he would sail out of the harbor as he had entered-under the Amerlean flag. Accordingly, he purchased a small Amertean flag, engaged a small tug to transport him to the steamer, and nailed the Stars and Stripes to its mast. As it steamed out of the harbor, past the rebel flagship, the commander, with whom Major Conger had been acquainted, leaned over the side of the ship and saluted the United States flag.

Jean Lassalle, the French barytone, who ha been making a concert tour in Germany, has been engaged by the Grand Opé.a in Paris for the latter part of April. His concert engagements in Berlin were therefore suddenly cancelled.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, of Baltimore, has returned to his home from a visit to India, made in the interests of the Methodist Church.

Many people in Paris are sceptical as to the statement that Maltre Labori, Zola's counsel in the famous trial, received no fee from his client. For such Maltre Labori made a statement in court the other day in the course of another trial. The opposing party, who was sitting among the spe ators, eried out in the unconventional manner that seems to be customary in French courts of "You are paid to defame me!" Maître Laborl replied: "I am here in the interest of unfortunate clients, who are absolutely without means, who are fighting for a half-interest in a fortune that belongs to them. I will add that I have not received the smallest fee, either in this case or in another more noted one."

President William L. Wilson of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., is delivering a course of six lectures before the law school of the University, which he is to deliver at the Yale Law School later.

The Rev. Dr. Ichahod Simmons, of Hartford, lonn., who has just died, was one of the best known Methodist ministers in New-England. "Ha was free of prejudice," says "The Hartford Courant," "and was ever ready to help the unfortunate of other denominations as well as of his own. He said frequently it made no difference what was the belief of people as long as they were working for heaven. Once he found a set of rosaries, which belonged to a Roman Catholic, and the following Sunday, after he had made his other announcements to his consregation, he said he had found the rosaries, and believed some Roman Catholic soul was mourning for them. He asked his congregation, if they heard who had lost the rosaries, to send the owner to him, that he might return them."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. J. M. Hawthorne, a member of the Presbytery of St. Paul, the other day offered the following curio s resolution, which was laid on the Resolved. That the Judicial Committee of this Presbytery be, and it is hereby, directed to Presbytery a proposed amendment to the form of ise an executive department for the Presbysist of a moderator and perhaps other officers, who shall be elected for a period of six years, an who shall reside in the city of Washington, and shall also propose all details necessary to the sat-isfactory realization of the general idea contained in this resolution." "The Presbyterian Church," he said in explanation, "is losing its influence, owing disintegration, and it is essential to the welfare of the Church that an Executive Board maintain a residence in Washington to look after the legislation and prevent anything being done detrimental to the interests of the Church. I would not estabsh a Presbyterian pope, but the tendency of the times is toward centralization, and such a move by the Presbyterian Church would add to it's dignity and influence."

This week's product is poetical and patriotic postal cards have been received, one from a Geor

gia veteran, who says:

"Lost one leg at Manassas,
Another at Bull Run;
But, thank the Lord, I'm livin' yet
With arms to hold a gun!" Another from a Tennessee veteral

"The old gray jacket's dusty; The canteen, battered, lies, war rifle's rusty. But ripe for exercise."
—(Atlanta Constitution.

The Philadelphia Record" has received the following martial note: "Gentlemen-Please publish in you paper under the Nosegay. I would like to We are know as the Sons of Nero, and Krats Mo-Keever is our commander he has given up his work about a month ago, and has been training us how to drill, how to use a gun and everything about war. We have a large fort built in Gloucester, N. J. The place we hall from. We have six rapid fireing guns. The gunners our, Gus Hutchinson, Polly Moran, Tub Lafferty, Captain, Patty and Jimmy, and if any one wants to know how we do it just let them come up the Delaware with a Spanish flag on their boat. Yours, Asst. Com. Wormer."

An Oklahoma judge, receiving a Grand Jury's report one evening during the political campaign of 1856, could distinctly hear some fervid elequence of a political orator in an adjacent room. He looked over the indictments returned, and then, as his face assumed an angry look, he said: "Gentlemen, did I not instruct you to inquire of all public offences? There is an awful crime you appear to have overlooked. Listen, that man is talking about now. He is denouncing the awful crime of '73' Case and Comment.

This is how W. J. Bryan referred to George Fro Williams in Indianapolts the other day: "Saul of Tarsus, when he became Paul, was always prepared to tell just when and how he was converted, And so George Fred Williams came to the Chi cago Convention with the glory of a new convert shining in his face, and the zeal of a new convert in his heart (applause), and he went forth to do battle in New-England. And, my friends, when we have written upon the scroll of fame the names of those who rescued seventy millions of people from a foreign financial policy, George Fred Williams's name will occupy a conspicuous place."

One of the Evils of Slang.-Little Ruth-Mr. ring? Mr. Smith-Nobody, dear. What makes you ask such a question?

Little Ruth-Why. Tom, he thaid she'd a' never got it if you hadn't hung thomebody up for it.—

[Jewellers' Weekly.]

A Judgment of Solomon .- A story is told of Admiral Sicard when at Yorktown with his fleet for drills and manœuvres. A force was to land and capture an inland railroad base against a defence force of little more than half its size. The two commanders of these forces were discussing before the Admiral the details, and each contended that the other would have superior advantages. The Admiral, after puzzling over how the differences might be adjusted, finally said: "Gentlemen, it is evident that the matter can be

reconciled in only one way. Suppose you swap forces and fight the other way." The battle was fought on the original plan.

He Speaks His Mind.-Swipe De Beers-De luxury dat is lavished on pet animals is or livin' shame, an' an oppression ter de common people.

Weary Draggles—What's de matter, Swipe?

Swipe De Beers—Me an' anodder hobo swiped er box o' crackers from er store yesterday an' lugged it two miles. When we come ter open it, it wasn't nothin' but dog biscuit!—(Puck.

It is possible just now, on clear evenings, to see both Venus and Mercury in the Western sky. They set about an hour and a half later than the sun. At present Mescury is a tride higher up than Venus, but they are gradually approaching each other. Next Monday they will be in conjunction, as the astronomers say. Then Mercury will approach the sun still more closely and soon become practically invisible, while his sister planet will get further away and grow in brightness for several

"How strange," he said.
"What?" she asked.
"These newspaper stories of fads of engaged iris," he explained.

't interest me," she asserted.

"Really?" he asked.
"Not a bit." she returned "Why should they?"
As she looked up into his eyes in a wondering sort of way he drew a good long breath, for he knew that he had a clear field, and when he left that evening she had become deeply interested in some of those fads.—(Chicago Poet. uffering less

MUSIC.

A NEW ORATORIO. At the third concert of the Oratorio Society's

festival in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon first performance was given to Professor Horatio W. Parker's dramatic oratorio, "St. Christopher," That it was an event which our best Am musicians recognized as of real pith and moment was proven by the fact that a number of the best of them came to hear it. Of Mr. Parker's fellow-students at Munich we noticed Arthur Whiting and Henry Holden Huss in the audience. Samuel Sanford, his associate in the musical faculty of Yale College, was also on hand to rejoice in what proved to be his colleague's triumph, and also George W. Chadwick, director of the New-England Conservatory of Music, whose privilege it was to direct some of the earlier studies of the composer. Local pride and interest (for Mr. Parker's family ties bind him to Boston) also brought B. J. Lang from the New-England capital to hear the work, and there were doubtless others whose presence was overlooked. The delight which "St. Christopher" gave to these men was shared by Mr. Walter Damrosch, who conducted the performance; the singers and the audience, and Mr. Parker, who sat with his wife in one of the boxes, was called up over and over again to bow his acknowledgments to hearty testimonials of appreciation It was an occasion calculated to reflect credit and honor to American music, and all lovers of the art we a debt of gratitude to the Oratorio Society for the service rendered under such auspicious cir-

The poetical contents of Mr. Parker's composition have been set forth amply in The Tribune. It is dramatic oratorio, and the composer has not hesitated to use the most modern agencies of musical expression, such as typical phrases, harmonic and orchestral effects and what we may call mustcal symbolism, to make his purposes plain. He has also kept the essential requirements of a choral work in view and blended the secular and eccleslastical with real skill. His other works, notaly his superb setting in oratorio style of the hymn "Hora Novissima" has led us to think that his genius had fullest and freest sway in the ecclesias. tical style, and this impression was confirmed by the grandeur and beauty of his settings of the missal "Gloria," introduced in "St. Christopher" (especially the fugue on the "Quonfam" portion) and the ancient hymn "Jam sol recedit igneus," but the new work also shows that he knows how to handle the orchestra dramatically, "St. Christopher' is superbly sonorous and full of color. But we still prefer his churchly melody to his secular. The solo parts in the oratorio were sung by Miss Emma Juch, Theodore van York fin

place of Evans Williams), Ericsson Bushnell, Ffrangeon Davies and Master Harry Smith. Of these, the latter had only a few phrases to sing and sang them acceptably. The bulk of the approbation which all garnered went to Mr. Bushnell. Mr. Van Yorx sang well, but his voice was effective only in the high register. Miss Juch, after doing finely in the earlier scenes, found the range of the soprano part trying afterward, and Mr. Davies could not stamp the music which he sung with sufficient individuality-for which he is entitled to ask the composer to bear some of the blame. Considering the newness and difficulty of the music the work of the choir was commendable, as were the intelligence and zeal of Mr. Damrosch and the skill of his orchestra.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

An extra meeting of the Midwinter Club was ield at Sherry's last night, the members and their guests being received by Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. dward Lyman Short, Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. C. Westervelt and Mrs. John A. Di Zerega. Instead of a bal poudre and a vaudeville entertainment, as originally intended, a minuet a la cœur was danced by a number of young people in costumes of Louis XV and XVI periods. The dancers were Miss Walker, Miss Angelica S, Church, Miss Adelaide Pierson, Miss Clara Irvin, Miss Elise Di Zerega, Miss Virginia Swayne, Miss Constance Berry, Miss Beatrix Bennet, Miss Wright, Miss Leta Berry, Miss Rita Burgess, Thomas B. Officed, jr., James R. Pierson, Philip S. Johnson, Mr. 245 bruskle, the Messrs, Walker, W. Peckham, Henry Batcheller, Leonidas Westervelt, Louis C. Hall and Mr. Tompkins. Supper and general dancing fol-lowed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Josephise B. Zabriskie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Zabriskie, to Edward L. Hall, a son of Mrs. Valen-tina G. Hall and brother of Mrs. Stanley Morti-mer. The wedding will be celebrated in Tribitis Chapel on Wednesday, April 27.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, of No. 587 Fifthave., gave a dance last evening in honor of Mr. Haggin's granddaughter, Miss Edith Lounsberry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Lounsberry, who is not yet out. The guesta were young people.

condition of the weather, the public coach Pioneer with Reginald Rives as whip, left the Holland House promptly at 10 o'clock on its regular trip to assengers. The coach was engaged for the day by Mrs. H. M. Kinsley, whose guests were Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Prince, of London, England, the latter on the box seat; Miss Edith Davison, Miss Fannie Smith, Mrs. Gustave Bauman, Miss Lancaster, Cornelius J. Robbins, Robert Allerton, Nell-son T. Parker and Courtlandt C. Clarke. Monson Morris will have a party on the Pioneer to-day.

public coach Good Times, on its regular trip from the Waldorf-Astoria to the Woodmansten Inn. West Chester, yesterday carried as passengers Miss Ward, Henry C. Ward, W. R. H. Martin, J. B. Miley, W. C. Carter, of Philadelphia; H. B. Leech, A. H. Slater, of Taunton, Mass, and A. McDermid, of Montreal. Richard F. Carman tooled the coach.

WHY WE WERE NOT READY FOR WAR.

THE SHAME OF CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Do you not think that after the present strain is relaxed and the country has settled back into its normal condition, The Tribune could urge and carry on a ceaseless warfare until this dear, overgrown baby of a country of ours consented to arm and equip itself theroughly at all points? It is none so many years ago that our undefended state almost tempted Chili into war, and it is much the same condition of affairs that confronts us now.

It seems to me that the conditions and conduct of public affairs that led to our being in our present deplorable state ought to be laid bare to the country. By that I mean an exposé of those Shylocks from interior States who, when an appropriation was needed for coast defence, refused it until they had exacted their pound of flesh, in the shape of a public building, or some other expenditure of the public moneys within their State. Why not lay bare the modus operandi of Congress for the last twenty years, and let the people judge? It ought to surprise the many and shame the few.

Fifty million dollars was a noble appropriation, nobly made, but after it is all over will not the inevitable questions arise; Why was it necessary? Why were we not armed? Why should we through necessity and stress of circumstance he forced to give false values for things? Why? Why?

Please forgive this trespass, but it is a near and dear subject to me, and that which I long ago heard predicted as a possibility seems about to happen. Very faithfully yours, J. G. B. New-York, April 4, 1898.

A WEDDING.

Milton, Penn., April 15.-The marriage of Mis-Adele Margaret Dickerman, eldest daughter of Charles H. Dickeman, of Rose Hill, to Howard Hunter Williams, took place yesterday afternoon in the Preshyterian Church. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. T. L. Kleffer, assisted by the Rev. Edward K. Rawson, U. S. N. The maid of honor was Miss Grace Beatrice Dickeman, sister of the bride, and the bridesmalds were the Misses Laura Challen, Janet Hunter, Helen McCormick and Ethel Weldman. The best man was James D. Williams, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Mies R. Bracewell, Paul J. Challen, William C. Dickerman and Myron L. Davis. The bride wore white satin, and her flowers were lilles of the valley and white heather. The church was decorated with forns, paims, Easter lilles and white asaleas.

MR. GLADSTONE SUFFERING LESS. London. April 15.—The bulletin issued this morn-ng regarding the health of, Mr. Gladstone an-iounced that he was holding his ground and was